THE Numb. 21.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, December 17, to Friday, December 24, 1736.

Mr. *Parks*,

PLeaſe to publiſh in your next Paper, what I have further to ſay to Col. *Spotſwood*, upon the Occaſion of his Anſwer to me.

Your humble Servant,

J. RANDOLPH.

THIS Gentleman became a Truſtee, and accountable to the General Aſſembly, for a Sum of Money put into his Hands for a Public Good. He was called upon, for his Account: The Matter depended Ten Years, and came before the Houſe of Burgeſſes Six ſeveral Seſſions. The Burgeſſes, in the laſt Seſſion, while I was their Speaker, came to a Reſolution upon it, in which we all concurr'd; and Order'd him to be ſued for the Ballance in his Hands, if he did not perform his own Engagements by next *June*. The Gentleman, in a great Heat, publiſhes a Letter in the *Philadelphia* News-Paper, arraigning the Juſtice of the Houſe, accuſing me of being the Occaſion of his Diſappointment, and appealing to the Public whether he was treated in a Manner ſuitable to his Quality. I being thoroly acquainted with the whole Buſineſs, and knowing the Truth to be againſt him, preſumed to lay before him a modeſt Narrative of his Caſe; if that which was true, and pertinent to the Point in Queſtion, may deſerve that Name. He being ſtill more heated, and impatient of Contradiction, (an inſeparable Property of arbitrary, inſolent Natures,) falls upon me and my Character, without the leaſt Colour of Juſtice, Truth, or Good Manners. And I perſuade my ſelf, inſtead of clearing his Reputation, which he thinks in ſome Danger, to Men of any Diſcernment, he has only proved the Extravagance of his Temper; that no Friendſhip can be maintained with him, without being his Slave; and giving up the Right of one's own Judgment in every thing that concerns him; and that, in his Wrath, he will ſay any thing, right or wrong, true or falſe: Which I ſubmit to be determin'd by his own Words.

The Gentleman muſt needs think, that his Readers are to be captivated by the Sound of his Words, and the Connection of his Sentences with uſeleſs Particles, which he always labors extremely in his Writings: Otherwiſe he wou'd never have called me an officious, virulent Pamphleteer, appearing againſt him without Provocation: For ſurely, every ſober Man will allow it to be my Duty to vindicate the Proceedings of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, when they were groſly miſrepreſented; without Doubt it was my Right to juſtify myſelf, when my Name was mentioned, upon no good Reaſon: And certainly any other Member of the Houſe might have preſumed to contradict him, in the Manner I did, without deſerving ſuch Language, as he, with all his good Breeding, beſtows upon me.

What I ſaid of his Accounts, I ſtill inſiſt upon; and if the Houſe of Burgeſſes did not cenſure them in the Manner I have done, it was becauſe they were diſpoſed to treat him more tenderly and with more Manners, than ever he uſed towards their Body. The Gentleman ſaith, "He had been before frequently entruſted with the Direction of other Public Buildings, upon Account of his "great Skill in Architecture, particularly the Governor's "Houſe, &c. and that all his Exceedings were allowed;" and deſires to know the Difference between a Governor and a private Man.

Suppoſing what he ſaith to be true: Is he ſo dull, as not to be able to diſtinguiſh between Laws, which put a diſcretionary Power into his Hands for carrying on Works directed for Public Uſes, and This; Which for the Eaſe of the Inhabitants of two new Counties, gave each of them 500 l. for Buildings which the Public had otherwiſe nothing to do with, but muſt have been made by a Tax upon themſelves? But can this Gentleman with any Modeſty ſay, he hath ſtated this Caſe honeſtly and fairly? Ought not he who accuſeth others of Inſincerity and want of Truth, to be a Patern of the contrary Virtues? If he pretends to be ſo, he ought to have diſcloſed all that he knows; and ſhould have told us, how he got a Law paſſed, to lay out as much Money as he pleaſed upon the Governor's Houſe; that when the Houſe of Burgeſſes complain'd of his Accounts, particularly of high Wages to his own Servants; ſent a Meſſage, to know what wou'd ſatisfy it; and to deſire a Repeal of the Law: He abuſed their Meſſengers, and told them, "He wou'd ſooner part "with his Right Hand, than that Power." Let his Accounts be examin'd; and let the World know, that the Colony purchaſed the Repeal of this valuable Act, at the Expence of many *Hundreds*: Then they will be able to judge between his Sayings and Actions: Then the Difference between a Man in Power, and a Private Man, will be very manifeſt: Then he who can ſo eaſily convict honeſt Men of what they were never guilty, muſt be eminently convicted of a Crime, which the *Romans* thought a moſt deteſtable one, call'd *Peculatus*: And then, if he hath any Shame left, he will bluſh to have revived the Memory of theſe Things.-------But I have not Time to write the *Anecdotes* of his Adminiſtration; and indeed, it will be better to bring them forth at a Time when Truth will give him, or any other, no Offence.

Then he ſaith, "My Repreſentation is partial and "fallacious." And how doth he make it out? Why, it is ſo, becauſe I did not commit an Outrage, upon the Memory of a very honeſt Gentleman, His particular Friend and Mine, who hath been dead above Nine Years; becauſe he ſaith, "Five Hundred Pounds remained ſeve-"ral Years in his Hands, unapplied to the Buildings in "*Brunſwick*, directed by the ſame Law." Suppoſing it was ſo: Is there any Likeneſs between that Caſe and His? The Money was laid out to the Satisfaction of the People concern'd, and (every Body knows) as ſoon as it was wanted: But however, no Complaints were ever made to the General Aſſembly, or to the Government, of any male Adminiſtration of that worthy Gentleman. And how could I, either with Juſtice or Propriety, have brought this into the State of his Caſe? Or what Weight can it have in his Favour, now he has mentioned it, when he has been publicly again and again complain'd of, and condemned very juſtly, by the proper Judges. Surely, I may ſay, that none but ſuch an Adverſary wou'd have brought this as a Proof of my Partiality.

Well, but I did not mention, his private Letters to my Lord *Orkney*, and Mr. *Perry*, in the Year 1720, which I never heard of before, nor Col. *Norwood*'s deſiring him, in his Life-time, long before the Houſe of Burgeſſes called upon him for his Accounts, to ſend for no more Arms for *Brunſwick*, 'till they ſhou'd be wanted; nor his coming down to the Aſſembly, in 1723, with his Accounts; which I am ſure he never mentioned to any Body: And this was partial again.

Doth

Doth a Man of ſuch Reaſoning deſerve to be heard? And is it not an Abuſe of Time to anſwer him? If his Accounts were adjuſted in 1723, how came it to paſs, that they were not ready in 1727? Becauſe the Arms were ſtop'd, when they were not wanted, is it a Reaſon they ſhould not be furniſhed, after the People had complain'd of him, the Houſe of Burgeſſes had required him to diſcharge his Truſt, and he himſelf ſolemnly engaged to do it? Yet hath done Nothing, but draw up idle Excuſes; and at laſt, to complete the Farce, ſaith, "His Merchant hath "forgot him."

Næ iſte hercule, magno jam conatu, magnas nugas dixerit.

I own, he doth juſt now ſhew ſome Reverence to the Houſe of Burgeſſes; but cannot forbear taxing their Juſtice again: Tho' he is pleaſed to turn it upon my Inſincerity. When he aſks, "Who had moſt Reaſon to com-"plain, They who have been kept out of 2391. *Virgi-*"*nia* Money, or he who had been kept out, almoſt as "long, of 936 l. *Sterling*, on Account of the Expedi-"tion to *Albany?*" He muſt mean, that the People of *Brunſwick* had no Reaſon to complain, becauſe the Government owed him more Money. Doth this come decently out of the Mouth of a Man, who had been Chief Judge of a Colony, in Law and Equity, Twelve Years. He ſaith, "He is *Betrayed*;" and he always muſt be ſo, becauſe he cannot help *Betraying* himſelf. The 500 l. was given in the Year 1720, and he was bound, by a poſitive Law, to lay it out for the Uſe of *Brunſwick* County.

In the Year 1722, he contrived the *Albany* Expedition, and 1000 *l.* to be given to defray the Expence of it. I ſay contrived, tho' I know he will a third Time tell me, I "falſifie his Speech:" But I adviſe him to find out a Word that will expreſs his Meaning better; for this will not anſwer the ſharp-pointed Reflection he intended for me; it ſignifies to forge, diſprove, or prove to be falſe; and when it is applied to Money, it ſignifies to counterfeit. However I will be ſo bold as to tell him, that it never came into my Head to go to his Speeches for naked Truth, or a plain Matter of Fact. I aſſert what I ſay upon more authentic Evidence, and have it at Hand to vindicate my Veracity.

Well, he goes to *Albany*; Five Years after, he charges in his Account of the Truſt, an Overplus for Expences in that Journey; ſtrikes off the whole Debt to *Brunſwick*, and demands the Paiment of the reſt. The Houſe of Burgeſſes reject it, without Debate ----- and then he applies to the Governor and Council. ------ Now is not this Man quite blind or ſtupid, when he ſtill inſiſts, that it was reaſonable not to perform what the Law required of him 'til he was paid what he calls a Claim ſubſequent to the other Matter, and having no Relation to it? And is he not convicted of a manifeſt Breach of a Law of his own making? ----- What kind of a Judge muſt he have been, who can entertain ſuch Notions of Law and Equity! ---- I owe one Man Money, --- another owes me more; I won't pay my Debt, 'til my Debtor pays me. ------ What Tribunal, except one, can be found, where he bears Sway, will eſtabliſh this as a Rule of Juſtice?

But I muſt take the Liberty to ſay a Word to this ſame Claim of his, in Relation to the Journey to *Albany*. ----- He knows I was there, was acquainted with all the Expences, 'till within Eight Days before he left *New-York*, to return to *Virginia*. I remember very well, aſſoon as the 1000 *l.* was voted, he made it the Subject of his Diſcourſes, as it was his Cuſtom to talk of every new Thing for a Month at leaſt: He ſaid it was an handſome Allowance, but he was very indifferent about it; he would ſpend it all; and if it had been but Half the Sum, he would have ſpent no more. ----- What the Amount of the Expences was, indeed I cannot exactly remember, tho' I could gueſs very near; but I won't, becauſe I was one of his Officers. Yet, when I ſaw the Charge in his Accounts, I could not but be ſurpris'd. And as the Gentleman ſaith, "the Spirit mov'd me on another Occaſion;" upon this, it came upon my Mind, that it was a very naughty Account; and ſomething within me, roſe up and bore Teſtimony againſt it. Tho' I gave no Evidence, it was thrown out of the Place where it was firſt exhibited, as a Thing that was more jocular than ſerious. ------ When it was brought before the Governor and Council, they treated it with very great Favour and Kindneſs; they would not put a Negative upon it, but by a favourable Repreſentation promoted it. Not as a Debt; for as ſuch, it could never have ſtood the Teſt of an Examination: But that one who had been Governor of the Colony, might obtain a Bounty from the Crown, for a Service, that he had not had any Recompence for, as he ſaid: And why might not thoſe who went with him, and were very poorly paid, have been let into a Share of the ſame Bounty? Now how unreaſonably doth this Man exult upon his Succeſs, complain of laying out of a great Sum of Money, after he hath got double what he himſelf firſt demanded, and of the Hardſhip of not getting it ſooner. How doth he tax me with being his ſecret Enemy in the Matter? as if his own Merit and Intereſt were invincible, when he may eaſily be informed, if I had been ſo, it was in my Power to have thrown ſome conſiderable Obſtacles in his Way: And I refer him to his Solicitor in *England*, to tell him whether I gave him any Aſſiſtance, or not. And after that, let him confeſs, whether he has treated me in the Manner I deſerve. But if this Claim, as he calls it, was a Reaſon for delaying the Arms, why were they not furniſh'd, when he got the Money above 3 Years ago?

But ſuppoſing I was obliged by Duty, or for the Sake of Truth, to have ſaid any Thing upon this Occaſion; the Favours I had received from him, and the Gratitude I ow'd him, ought to have ſuperſeded all other Obligations, as he ſaith. The Gentleman is under a ſingular Unhappineſs, which has proved a mighty Diſadvantage to him for a long Time. ----- Having been a Ruler, he can never be perſuaded, but ſome Remains of Soverainty ſtill reſide in him: And now he hath lately dream't, that I was ſome Foundling, nouriſh'd and brought up in his Court, and ſent forth into the World, upon his Charity: But when he awakes, he will eaſily recollect, that I am not the Perſon his Viſion hath repreſented to him.

Men of deep Schemes and great Enterpriſes are very little converſant with moral Duties; and I know this Gentleman always made Profeſſion of leaving ſuch ſmall Matters, as Morality and Religion, to his Chaplain: But I will beg Leave to put him right, as to the Duties of Friendſhip and Gratitude. He ſaith, "he advanced and "promoted me in the World, was my Patron, and I "ſhould therefore, have been the laſt Man that ſhould "have contradicted him." ------ Why, I believe, I am the laſt of all his Friends he has quarrel'd with; but ſuppoſing all he ſaith to be true, and put the Caſe further. --- He hath a Diſpute with a whole County, about a Sum of Money he had bound himſelf to pay; it falls to my Lot with Others, to judge between them, and we all determine againſt him; he flies out, and cenſures our Judgment; I anſwer him, and endeavour to ſhew we were right. ------ Have I therefore violated any Friendſhip, or incurred any Ingratitude? Muſt his Friends be as violently addicted to his Humours and Intereſts as himſelf? Muſt they be always of his Side, right or wrong, and never make uſe of their own Underſtandings? Let him find ſuch if he can; I own I am not one of that Sort.

Yet I muſt take upon me to deny, that I owe him ſo many Obligations; my Learning in my Profeſſion, and my own Behaviour advanced me. ---- Is it not extreamly probable, that he who was look'd upon, by moſt of the People, as a Tyrant and an Oppreſſor, ſhould have any Hand in recommending me to them, upon whoſe good Opinion my Proſperity depended? And is it not a moſt notorious Truth, that I had no Enemies, except ſuch as were created by his liſting me a Favourite, which I never deſired, and proved very unprofitable to me.

A Brother of mine, had been Clerk of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, during the Times of Two Governors, his immediate Predeceſſors, and he ſerv'd one Seſſion under him. The Gentleman had a Scheme in his Head, to raiſe an Army, and Twenty Thouſand Pounds to pay 'em, and to march at the Head of 'em againſt the *Indians*. My Brother preſum'd to utter ſome Diſlike of the Project, in a private Converſation; which being carried to Court, he was diſmiſſed, and another appointed. ---

Then

Then he became a Member of the Houſe of Burgeſſes; and after ſeveral Seſſions, having pleas'd him in ſome Vote, the Gentleman tells him, that he had done him great Wrong, in taking his Office from him; that his Succeſſor did not pleaſe him, therefore he ſhould be turn'd out; and deſired him to accept of it again. -- He told him No, he did not want it; but that I was expected every Day from *England*, and if he would give it to me, he would look upon the Obligation to be the ſame: I arriv'd, and was appointed, and held the Office Four Seſſions under him. ----- To whom do I owe this? He had no Reaſon to be aſhamed of my Appointment, but valu'd himſelf upon it.

The next Favour he did me was to make me accept of the Office of King's Advocate, in the Court of Vice-Admiralty, by which I loſt ſeveral Hundred Pounds; but it was neceſſary for him. ----- I went thro' many troubleſome Proſecutions in that Court, againſt Piratical Effects; defended him againſt a Claim of the Proprietors of *Carolina*, for Effects of great Value, brought by Force from thence; was employ'd to ſettle a Difference between him and Two Captains of Men of War about theſe Effects, and drew long Writings between them; and then he ſet me about deviſing Reaſons and Arguments, to entitle him to one Third, which at laſt he got; I don't ſay by any clear Right, but by his uſual Perſeverance, and diſobeying the Orders of the Lords of the Treaſury. --- For all this, and out of upwards of 3000 *l.* he gave me a little Negro Boy, which I could have bought for 12 *l. Virginia* Money; and if I don't miſtake, he got Twenty odd Piratical Negroes for leſs. ---- Now I thought, ſo generous a Benefactor ought to have given me 100 *l.* at leaſt. ----- Then, when ſeveral Courts were to be held for Trial of Pirates, upon which handſome Fees were allowed to the Regiſter, whoſe Office properly and naturally belong'd to me as Advocate, I was never thought of; but it was given to another, who deſerv'd it very well, and whom I never envied.

Afterwards he had a Diſpute with the Collector of *Hampton*, who had ſeiſed a Ship, and got her condemn'd; one Third of which belong'd to the Governor: There had been ſomething between 'em, about purchaſing the Ship in Partnerſhip, which was a Matter of Debate, affirm'd on one Side, and denied by the other. The Collector left the Country without paying him; and a Third Perſon ſets up an Advertiſement, that he wou'd pay his juſt Debts. ----- This was taken down; and I was conſulted, whether an Action could not be maintained upon it; I delivered my Opinion that it might, and I brought one accordingly; after Four Hearings, in Two ſeveral Courts he obtained Judgment; and out of the Money recovered, he gave me 20 l. for my Fee, which I was very well ſatisfied with. Theſe are all the great Gains I ever made under his Patronage; and I won't be ſo ſilly, to mention the Services I have done for him, nor do I think it was worth his while, to have publiſhed ſo prodigious an Accuſation againſt me upon ſuch ſmall Grounds.

As to his Conteſts and Enemies, rais'd on my Account, I deny what he aſſerts, and affirm it to be as ill-grounded as the reſt. ----- He had once a Mind to put a public Affront upon an old Gentleman, who had practiſed many Years at the General Court, and reſolved to place me above him at the Bar, as I was a Barriſter at Law, and he was not; I oppos'd it, and deſired to give him Place, in Reſpect to his Age and long Standing: But he would, and did do it; and this was the only Conteſt he ever had about me; of which I was always aſhamed.

Now the Gentleman comes to Conjecture, about the Cauſe of a ſecret Enmity, which he imagines I have taken up againſt him; and concludes, that it muſt have proceeded from his Defeating me in my *Embaſſy*, as he calls it.------- I take this to be one of the *Maſter-ſtrokes*, in his way of Writing: For, I know, he has a Mind to make his Court to ſome Merchant, as if he had been a Champion againſt the *Exciſe on Tobacco*; yet, wou'd leave room, to refer his Meaning, to what he calls "an "Embaſſy before: and his refuſing "the diſadvantageous "Bargain," as he calls it. Now, if that be his Meaning, his Expreſſion is very odd, and grounded upon Nothing; for I had nothing in Command from the Houſe of Burgeſſes to tell him, but only acquainted him, with what I had learnt from the private Diſcourſes of ſome Members; and if he had accepted a Diſcharge of the 239 *l.* it might have gone towards his Exceedings; for I aſſure him the Houſe never thought of allowing one Farthing for the Overplus of his Expences to *Albany*: So, now I underſtand him, I find his Right Hand, upon that Occaſion, had forgot it's uſual Cunning. ------- But if he would have any Body fancy, that he alludes to the *Exciſe*, I would beg the Favour of him to oblige the World with his Argument; and then among the reſt of his *Betrayings*, he will *betray* how little he underſtands the true Intereſts of this Colony.------ I know he is excellent at a private Repreſentation; but in public, let him have no Opportunity to ſpeak of himſelf, no Matter of Fact to diſguiſe, and I would not deſire to meet a more innocent Adverſary.

Now let him, who is not contented with the Addition of Eſquire, but requires ſome other empty Title, which, perhaps, he has no Right to, laugh and ſneer at the Order of Knighthood.------ And if his whole Stock is not exhauſted, let him muſter up all the reſt of his low Wit.------ I can eaſily agree with him, that Titles and Honors are but empty Things, and of no intrinſic Worth: I do not value my ſelf upon them, nor has he more Reaſon to value himſelf upon thoſe he pretends to.------ My Integrity and Virtue, if I have any, ſhall ſpeak for themſelves; and, if I have none, the Reproach will be mine. I know my own Wants, and am thoroly acquainted with his: So he may go on, and adorn his Writings with beautiful Similies, drawn from vulgar Errors, and not from what has any Exiſtence in the Reality of Things; ſuch as the "Spitting of the Rattle-Snake, and the "Weeping of a Crocodile."------- I am not in that Condition to value the Praiſes, or to be put out of Countenance by the Slanders and Ridicule, of ſuch Men.

Qui ſe primos Omnium eſſe volunt: Nec ſunt------

Who have no Conſtancy, are to be carried away by every Paſſion and Intereſt, and will have no Friends, but ſuch as will be ready to ſwear, *in Verba Magiſtri*.

Yet I wiſh him in this latter Seaſon, to exerciſe himſelf in Acts of Juſtice and Kindneſs, to his Tenants and Servants; to labor to do Right to all Men, with whom he has any Thing to do; and liſten patiently to that faithful Monitor, which cannot nor will flatter him. Then he will have nothing to do in Court, nor be vex'd with Diſputes about Reputation. I wiſh while his Body and Underſtanding are growing weak, to ſee him ſubduing his Paſſions, inſtead of ſuffering them to grow ſtronger: And ſo I bid him heartily Farewel.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Sept. 16. *N. S.*

OUR Troops are now in Earneſt to bid adieu to Italy; Cremona, Pizigitone, and Ladi, were evacuated the 3d Inſt. the Caſtle of Milan is to be abandon'd the 7th; and Pavia, the laſt Place of the Milaneſe, the 10th. The Piedmonteſe are not leſs forward in withdrawing their Troops, no Party having Cauſe to complain of Injuſtice or Partiality. As for the Spaniards, we are ſtill in the Dark, with Regard to their Deſigns; tho' it is to be preſumed, they will not amuſe Mankind any longer by their obſtinate Poſſeſſion of Tuſcany, ſince the Treaty of ſettling the Allodical Eſtates of the Houſe of the Medici's and Farneſe has proved ſo favourable to them: And notwithſtanding the Conditions of the ſaid Treaty are unknown to the Public, yet our Politicians are pleaſed to draw ſtrange Inferences from them.

Other Letters from Paris ſay, That when the French Troops quitted Milan, the Populace of that City inſulted the laſt Detachment; but they paid dear for their Inſolence, for the French Soldiers being much irritated, faced about, and killed 40 Men, and wounded many others. Complaint of this Cruelty being made to the Imperial General, he anſwered, That the Rabble were rightly ſerv'd, that were it his Caſe, he would have done the ſame; and that it was the Buſineſs of the Magiſtrates of Milan to reſtrain

ſuch

ſuch Diſorders. This laſt Favour of the French they are obliged to ſwallow, without Redreſs; not to mention the other great Oppreſſions they have undergone, and the Diſtractions occaſioned in Numbers of Families by the intriguing Amours of the French Officers and Soldiers, and glad they are to get rid of them.

A wild Beaſt, call'd a Linx, has made ſad Ravage in the Country Villages near Mante, a Town, Capital of the Mantois, about 28 Miles North-weſt off Paris: It has devoured ſeveral Women, and makes hardly a Mouthful of Children. The Peaſants have ſhot at it ſeveral Times, but to no Purpoſe, and the Snares and Nets they have laid for it have prov'd ſucceſleſs; ſo that the Neighbours have offered a large Reward for any Perſon who ſhall deſtroy it.

The Spirit of Gaming ran at Paris, ſo high of late, That the Duke de Richlieu won 250000 l. and the Duke de Tremouille loſt 70000 l. Sterling, at one Sitting. 'Tis remark'd, that a certain young Fop of Diſtinction, was 1500 l. and all his Jewels, out of Pocket, at the Game of Pharo, with a handſome young Lady; who 'tis ſaid was charitable enough to ſooth him up with the Surrender of her Charms.

The Princeſs Louiſa Man of War, now lying in Long Reach, being victualled and compleatly mann'd, is order'd to ſail for the Weſt-Indies, the latter End of this Week.

They write from Lisbon, That Mr. Chalice Hays, the Britiſh Vice-Conſul has been murdered by his Servant Man, upon a very ſlight Provocation: He only deſired the Fellow to get him ſome Water, which he refus'd, and Mr. Hays diſcharged him, and ordered him immediately out of the Houſe; upon which, he ran at him directly, and with a large Knife gave him ſeveral Stabs, of which he inſtantly died. The Murderer is fled, and 'tis ſuppoſed has taken Sanctuary in ſome Church. Mr. William Gibbs, who had reſided at Lisbon many Years, and carried on a very extenſive Trade, is appointed Vice-Conſul in his Room.

London, Sept. 2. The French to a Man (the Generals being already gone) are preparing to leave Italy with all Expedition; ſo that the Report of 10,000 of them being to go and take Poſſeſſion of Tuſcany, 'till the Death of the Grand Duke, meets with little Credit. In ſhort, Cremona is evacuated: Nothing now, therefore remains to be known, but whether the Spaniards are in the ſame Readineſs to quit Tuſcany; tho' it is certain all Matters between them and the Emperor are agreed upon.

Purſuant to the late Act of Parliament in that Caſe provided, Yeſterday were put up, and laſt Night lighted, the new globular Lamps in Cornhill-Ward; and being the firſt, they have the Honour of ſetting an Example to their Neighbours. The Ward look'd very beautiful; and 'tis not doubted but the Lights will anſwer the End, *viz.* of depriving thoſe People of their Shelter, and put a Stop to the many Robberies that of late Years have been ſo frequently committed in the Streets.

The Lords of the Admiralty have received Advice of the Arrival of the Argyle, Capt. Slater, from Jamaica, having on board a large Quantity of Silver, for the uſe of ſeveral Merchants of this City: And of the Portland Man of War, Capt. Osborne, from Gibraltar.

Subſcriptions are ſet on Foot, for Weſtminſter-Bridge Lottery; but 'tis obſerved they fill but very ſlow; which its thought is occaſioned by the Diſcontents and Uneaſineſs of the Citizens, who imagine their Intereſts will be hurt by the ſaid Bridge.

Briſtol, September 4. Yeſterday at 12 o' Clock, Vernham and Harding, were carry'd from Newgate to the Place of Execution on St. Michael's-hill, attended by the Under-Sheriff, and his Officers, and the Conſtables of the City, (in a Cart, with Halters about their Necks;) the Divine who attended them, having finiſh'd his laſt Office, the Cart drew away: But to the Surprize of every one, after hanging the uſual Time, and being cut down, Vernham was perceived to have Life in him, when put into the Coffin; and ſome Lightermen and others, who promis'd to ſave his Body from the Surgeons, carried him away to a Houſe; and a Surgeon being ſent for, immediately open'd a Vein, which to recovered his Senſes, that he had the Uſe of Speech, ſat up, rubb'd his Knees, ſhook Hands with divers Perſons that he knew, and to all ſeeming Appearance, a perfect Recovery was expected. The Rumour of this, ſoon came to the Under-Sheriff's Ears, who, with Mr. Legg, and ſeveral Officers armed, went to know the Truth, and finding it certain, were about to remove him to a proper Place, in order to have him again under their Care for a ſecond Execution, and fulfilling the Law; which we hear would have been done in a private Manner, without any Ceremony: But whether any ſecret Method was uſed to diſpatch him, or not, he died about Eleven o' Clock, in great Agony of Pain, his Bowels being very much convuls'd, as appeared by his rolling from one Side to the other, and often on his Belly. And to our ſecond Surprize, Joſhua Harding is alſo come to Life again, and is actually now in Bridewell, where great Numbers of People reſort to ſee him, particularly Surgeons, curious of Obſervations. He lies in his Coffin, covered with a Rug, has a Pulſation, breathes freely, and has a regular Look with his Eyes; but he has not been heard to ſpeak, only motions with his Hand where his Pain lies. 'Twas thought he would be executed a ſecond Time; but we are now told, he is to be provided for in ſome convenient Houſe of Charity, with Reſtraint, he being to all Appearance defective in his Intellects. Two ſuch Reſurrections happening at one Inſtant in the World, was never heard of in the Memory of Man.

September 24. Laſt Wedneſday, John Blackwell, Eſq; was elected Mayor of this City, and Morgan Smith, and Jacob Elton, Jun. Eſqrs. Sheriffs for the Year enſuing.

We have been obliged to poſtpone the Monitor *'til next Week, to make Room for the long Letters in the Two laſt Papers; which we hope will be excus'd.*

Enter'd in the Upper Diſtrict of James-River, *ſince our laſt.*

Sloop Bone-Adventure, of Piſcataqua, David Moore, Maſter, from Ditto.

Sloop Friends Adventure, of Piſcataqua, Samuel Black, Maſter, from Ditto.

Clear'd out.

Dec. 18. Sloop Increaſe, of Bermuda, William Darrell, Maſter, for Barbadoes.

Sloop Samuel, of Bermuda, Iſrael Brownlow, Maſter, for Ditto.

Sloop Ann, of Bermuda, James Dickinſon, Maſter, for Ditto.

Clear'd out of York *River.*

Dec. 17. Sloop Neptune, Joſeph Stoel Maſter, for Bermuda.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

December 17, 1736.

RAN away, about the Beginning of *November* laſt, from Mr. *William Rand*, a Carpenter and Joyner, in *Glouceſter* County, a Servant Man, named *Thomas Field*; he is an *Iriſhman*, and a very good Joyner. 'Tis believed he is dreſſed in White Cloth Cloaths, a light colour'd Wig, and has Ruffles at the Bolom and Sleeves of his Shirt.

He took with him a Bay Horſe, with a Star in his Forehead, ſome Saddle Spots, one of his hind Feet white, from below the Footlock into the Hoof, and a Switch Tail; which Horſe belongs to Mr. *John Dupree*, in *Williamsburg*. He is ſuppoſed to be gone to *Carolina*, and perhaps as far as *Georgia*. Whoever will ſecure and bring the ſaid Servant to his Maſter aforeſaid, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by *William Rand.*

And if any Perſon will bring the ſaid Horſe to me, in *Williamsburg*, he ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward; or give Notice of him, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall be generouſly ſatisfy'd for his Trouble, by me, *John Dupree.*

STolen or Stray'd from *William Parks*, Printer in *Williamsburg*, on *Monday* Night, the 13th Inſtant, Two Horſes, one a Bright Bay, about 13 Hands and a half high, with a Blaze in his Face, and One or Two of his Feet white; has no Brand. The other a ſmall dark Bay, branded R, on the near Buttock. Whoever will bring them to me, or give Notice ſo that I may have them again, ſhall be well rewarded, by *William Parks.*

Williamsburg: Printed by W. PARKS. By whom Subſcriptions are taken in for this Paper, at 15 *s. per Ann.* And BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.